

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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Officers of the C.N.R.S.

President.....*William Waychison*
Vice-president.....*Earl Salterio*
Secretary-treasurer.....*R. A. Greene*
Editor.....*Harry N. James*

Officers of the C.A.T.C.

President and Editor.....*Harry N. James*
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave.,
St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 6A1 harrynj@sympatico.ca

Vice-president.....*Scott E. Douglas*
273 Mill St. E., Acton, Ontario, L7J 1J7
scott.douglas@sympatico.ca

Secretary-treasurer.....*Gord Nichols*
Box 28039, 600 Ontario St., St. Catharines, ON
L2N 7P8 gnichols@gogeco.ca

From the editor

Welcome to December everyone. Along with the first winter month we get our 4th issue of *Numismatica Canada* which completes Volume 1.

We have received several fine articles in this first volume. In this issue Wayne Jacobs has contributed two articles, one on the 1856 Nova Scotia coinage and the other on the 1808 Currency Act of Lower Canada. Over the years Wayne has kept us well supplied with interesting, informative material on the Canadian Colonial series.

Doug Nicol has given us a welcome article on a Harrow, Ontario merchant who had moved to British Columbia. In an article I had done on the same merchant in 1988, I noticed that he was no longer listed in county directories nor was he advertising after 1909. Like so many merchants we research his story was left hanging. Doug has given us a continuation of this man's history in British Columbia.

I have a couple of articles on Ontario merchant, one of which includes an unlisted merchant and token.

Ronald Greene continues to supply us with several pages of material concerning British Columbia tokens.

Ron Rogal of Saskatoon has sent in a large addenda to his already exceptionally fine *Saskatchewan Trade Tokens*. Here he lists an additional 60 pieces.

Ross Irwin has sent in a short article on an interesting Norwich, Ontario transportation token.

An advertisement in the September issue of *Numismatica Canada* which requested information concerning a token of The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm has prompted a letter to the editor with illustrations of four tokens from the same firm from Melvin Reiter, CATC #114.

Jerry Remick and Jack Sauchenko have continued with their large contributions for the "Trade Dollar Collectors".

Together about 200 pages have been compiled to complete Volume one of *Numismatica Canada*.

Thanks are extended to all of these and to the rest of you who have supplied us with the good material, without which we would not have a publication to offer. Let's keep up the good work and Volume 2, for 2003 will be just as successful.

All the best to all of our members for the Christmas season and may the New Year bring lots of good additions to everyone's collections.

Regards
Harry N. James, editor

Changes and Problems With the Nova Scotia Coinage of 1856.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

In a recent issue of this publication¹, Eric Leighton gave a documented, detailed background on the minting of the Nova Scotia penny and halfpenny coppers of 1856. The documents drawn upon were largely those in the Nova Scotia Archives. The following few are supplemental, existing in the files of the Royal Mint, eventually made available to our National Archives in the form of microfilm.²

The first document in the file is a duplicate of that in the Leighton article: Lt.-Gov. J. Gaspard LeMarchant's request to Henry Labouchere of the Treasury for a doubling of the mintage originally requested (Dec. 20, 1855), referred to in *Document 1* as a "Despatch from the Governor of that Colony".

The five reproduced below in their entirety include the actual Treasury Order to the Mint for the doubled coin mintage as well as concerning the actual design and striking of the coins, British mint "housekeeping details" that would have not been referred to the Province. They are as follows:

(Document 1: Treasury Order to the Mint for Double the Copper Coinage)

To: The Master of the Mint
From: The Lords of the Treasury

Treasury Chambers.
18th January, 1856

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for your information, with reference to the letter from this Department of 30th November last and the subsequent correspondence relative to the Copper Coinage of Nova Scotia, copy of a Despatch from the Governor of that Colony, dated 20th ulto. On that subject, and I have to desire that you will make arrangements for supplying the additional Copper Coins now required to the extent of £1000³, in the same relative proportions of pence and half pence with the previous requisition.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(signature unintelligible)

(Document 2: Memorandum from Royal Mint(?) to L. C. Wyon(?) Regarding Coin Legends)

(no date, salutation, address or signature - but attached to the next)

"Memorandum of Letters for Nova Scotia Coin

¹ Leighton, Eric. "Nova Scotia's 1856 Mintage Figures", *Numismatica Canada*, March, 2002.

² National Archives MG40 D12 B-5353 Mint 13 Vol.79

³ Note: Sterling, equal to £1250 Nova Scotia currency.

For Penny size 17 Letters
2 base(?)

VICTORA. D.G. B. N. F. P. E. S. Y. K.
1856

For the Halfpenny size 19 Letters
2 base(?)

V.I.C.T.O.R.A.D.G.B.N.F.P.E.S.H.L.Y.K.
1856

(Document 3: Suggesting Alternative Legends for the Nova Scotia Coins)

To: Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint
From: Leonard C. Wyon, engraver

22 Morisfield(?) Road
Dec. 28, 1855

My Dear Sir,

The inscriptions on the Nova Scotia coins are the following:

Obverse
"Province of Nova Scotia"

Reverse
"One Penny Token" - 1843

It appears to me that the following will be far preferable:-

Obverse:
"Victoria D. G. Britt: (or Britanniar) Reg. F.D."
"1856" (beneath the Bust)

Reverse:
"Province of Nova Scotia" (above the MayFlower), "One Penny Token" (beneath)

I shall be glad to know the decision about the inscriptions as soon as possible, for the better arrangement of the plant on the reverse.

I omitted mention yesterday that, should any design for the Australia Gold Coinage be approved, I shall be much obliged if it may be returned to me, as I have no other sketch of it.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours most faithfully,
Leonard C. Wyon

T. Graham Esq

(Document 4: Die Problems and Suggested Alterations)

To: The Royal Mint
From: Ralph Heaton & Sons

(Printed Letterhead: "Brass Foundry, Stamping, Tube and Coin Works,
("Ralph Heaton / and Son" in oval)

Birmingham, 6 June, 1856

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, we have duly received the two pairs of dies for the Nova Scotia Coinage and now send you as samples some pieces in Bronze and Copper we have struck from them. The penny pieces in bronze have each been struck with a blow heavier than we should give the English penny and the pieces in copper have received a blow of the same pressure as we should use for English pence. You will perceive that the penny pieces both in Bronze and Copper though nearly perfect are not quite what they should be. The halfpenny pieces have been struck as heavily as the pence in each case & are still(?) scarcely perfect. We could execute the pence from these dies altho they would be better if they could be made a little shallower and the surface of the dies a little coarser. The engraving on the halfpenny dies appears to us to be made too deep either for bronze or copper coins. The specimens (transmitted?) to you have been struck from blanks which have not been marked in order to put the bearing in the center rather than on the edge of the pieces but you will perceive that there is notwithstanding this precaution a hair or edge (around?) the rim of the piece resulting from the too great pressure on the (other?) edge of the coin at the same time that the impression in the centre is not perfect. The dies appear to us to be slightly concave which would have this effect. We would beg to suggest that these dies also wear (excessively?) convex on the surface and that the engraving of the head side especially was made considerably shallower.

Waiting your further commands, I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
Ralph Heaton & Sons

T. Graham Esqr.

(Document 5: Report on Tests of the 1856 Coinage)

To: Thomas Graham, Master of the Royal Mint
From: George B. Robertson, Birmingham (position unknown)

"Birmingham,
30th Octr. 1856

Thomas Graham Esqr.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your communications with reference to the toughness of the Nova Scotia half pence.

The specimens you have sent I observe to be very defective and I cannot help expressing the opinion that any coin so imperfect would be rejected before being packed into (Rouliaux?), more particularly, as the whole of the coin is submitted to two examinations; one, before the Pyx, the other, prior to the packing in (Rouliaux?).

The mode I have hitherto adopted in the transmission of samples to the Royal Mint has not been to select the specimens which I forward for your inspection but, in order to obtain an average of the quality & take a couple of specimens, as they issue from each press, and forward them.

The coin struck today is of better quality and the color which for some time seemed to defeat the best efforts of the Messrs Heaton, whose attention I had solicited to remedy the (deficiencies?) fair, now I hope to meet with your approbation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servt.
(signed) Geo. B. Robertson"

Comments on the Above:

Even though the Leighton article gave solid proof that the ultimate mintage of 1856 Nova Scotia copper consisted of 300,000 pennies and 600,000 halfpennies (for a total of £2500 in face value), *Document 1* confirms that even more, being the actual "Treasury Authorization" (read "Order") to the Royal Mint directing that this be done. The Leighton article also informs us that this £2500 cost the Province a total of £1771.12s.7d, according to appendices in the *Nova Scotia Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly* for the years 1857 and 1858. To have struck an even-numbered issue and charged a lesser odd-amount sum was typical Heaton procedure - as the Quebec Bank found to their surprise in 1852. The Soho Mint pursued a different course (unless directed to do otherwise): they would strike such coins until a sum roughly equal to the order was used up (in this case it would have been £2500 *sterling*) and the resulting mintage would be both odd-numbered and larger - possibly in the order of 50% or more larger, depending on the current copper costs.

Documents 2 and 3 concern the legends to appear on the coinage. That "suggested" in 2 was, of course, never used. Not only is the writer completely ignorant as to the translation of this involved series of abbreviations, he expresses wonder that the writer managed to mis-spell Her Majesty's name - twice.



As the illustration above shows, Leonard C. Wyon, the engraver, had his way in the matter of legends and layout. This extended as well to the master dies themselves.

As most collectors are aware, the Nova Scotia pennies and halfpennies, while artistic enough, are full of small minting errors. On at least two previous occasions, there were attempts in the predecessor of the present publication to list those varieties of the halfpenny⁴. There are so many broken - and sometimes re-entered - letters as well as other small deficiencies that it would appear any that are perfect (wear aside) are distinctly scarce. On the penny, Victoria's head is frequently weakly struck up.

For many years, collectors assumed that Heaton's were simply unfamiliar with the needs of minting in the newer, harder bronze metal. The fourth document shows that this was

⁴ James, H.N. "N.S. Mayflower 1/2d Varieties", *The Canadian Token*, March, 1995 and Leighton, Eric, "Varieties of the 1856 Nova Scotia Half Penny", *The Canadian Token*, September, 1997.

definitely not so: they were all too aware of the problems to be faced in using dies on which the portrait was too high and lettering both high and small. But as the surviving examples show, they were forced to go ahead with dies that from a mechanical aspect were deficient. Wyon may have learned, too; the portrait on the British bronze coins introduced in 1860 was of much reduced relief and the lettering proportionately both larger and wider (or "coarser").⁵

One other aspect is that copper and bronze patterns (or "die trials") struck without a collar existed at one time. Apparently they were destroyed since none appear in Hocking's catalogue.⁶

Document 5 tells us that Heaton's were largely reponsible for one deficiency in the coinage: in inconsistency of "color" - which we can interpret as being the presence of the odd brassy piece. Some decades ago, a collector informed the writer he had in his collection what he termed "a piebald Mayflower halfpenny" and described it so: the leading edge, comprising roughly a third of the coin's area, was distinctly brass while the trailing edge, again approximately one-third, was definitely copper or bronze, the two melding in the center. It was his contention that the "brass" Mayflower coins are really a sort of mint error, resulting from an incomplete mix of the copper and zinc (plus the percent or so of tin) - and in this the writer concurs. "Bronze" and "brass" are not that far apart: bronze (practically indistinguishable from pure copper) is typically 95% copper while our brassy Tombac "nickels" were still 88% copper - and 80% copper is cartridge brass. For some reason, Heaton's appear to have experienced difficulty in consistently producing a truly homogenous bronze mix, the result being the odd lens enriched with zinc which in turn produced "brass" Mayflower coins.

It's just as obvious that this was somehow overcome toward the end of the mintage and, in essence, rarely occurred again. Even though there *are* "brass" Canadian cents of 1859, probably existing for the same reason as given above.

⁵ It is a little known fact that both Heaton's and a newly re-constituted "Watt & Co." were mints that participated in the striking of the 1860 British bronze pieces.

⁶ Hocking, W.J. "Catalogue of Coins, Tokens .. in the Museum of the Royal Mint", 1906.

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The Currency Act of Lower Canada, 1808.
With Full Reproduction of the Text.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

Some currency acts are vitally important in the study of our colonial coinage. Such an act was that of Lower Canada, passed in the year 1808. Frequently quoted in passing by researchers, it has not, to the writer's knowledge, ever been reproduced in full in the numismatic press where it may serve as a research tool for future students. Its full title in "legalese" is: "Statutes of Lower Canada, 48 Geo. III. cap. VIII" and its exact date of passage was 14th April, 1808. It repealed "17 Geo.III.cap.IX" and "36 Geo.III.cap.V", was amended by "59 Geo.III.cap. I" and "10 & 11 Geo.IV. cap.V" and would have been repealed by "2 Vict. (3). cap.46" but that act was never brought into force. It was repealed, along with all other acts on the subject, by "4&5 Vict. cap. 93, s.1".

The most important sections of the 1808 Act were Paragraphs IV, V and VI dealing with copper (and "brass") coins. It should be said that despite the law, the provisions for the copper coin were easily, routinely and even quite openly circumvented, in light of the fact that such currency was desperately needed while the British authorities would not — nor authorize others to — fill this need. Only with the introduction of the authorized "Habitants" in late May, 1838 were the importation provisions of the above act stringently upheld at the customs. For the next year or so, this merely had the effect of preventing token importation while giving a certain impetus to local "mints" within the customs barriers. Most effective in cleaning out all this old copper and brass junk currency was the appearance of authorized, quality, abundant coinages ("Habitants" in 1838/9 and "Front Views" 1842-5) while banks were brought on side, withdrawing the old light pieces and sending them away to be melted.

The wording of the Act is as follows:

"C A P VIII

AN ACT for better regulating the weights and rates at which certain Coins shall pass current in this Province; for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting or impairing of the same; and for repealing the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned.

(14th April, 1808)

"Whereas by the Act, now in force, the relative value of Gold coins current in this Province, is not accurately established. Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, An Act to repeal certain parts passed in the fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "*An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America*", And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the Gold and Silver Coins, herein after mentioned, shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province, at the weights and rates following, that is to say, of Gold Coins, when weighed by the single piece, the British Guinea weighing five Pennyweights and six Grains, Troy, at one Pound, three Shillings and four Pence; the Johannes of Portugal, weighing eighteen Pennyweight, Troy, at four Pounds; the Moidore of Portugal, weighing six Pennyweight and eighteen Grains, Troy, at one Pound, ten Shillings; the Milled Doubloon or four Pistole Piece of Spain, weighing seventeen Pennyweight, Troy, at three Pounds fourteen Shillings and six Pence; the French Louis d'Or, coined before the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, weighing five Pennyweight and four Grains, Troy, at one Pound two Shillings and eight Pence; the French Pistole piece, coined before the same period, weighing four Pennyweight and four Grains, Troy, at eighteen Shillings and three Pence; the American Eagle piece, weighing eleven Pennyweight and six

Grains, Troy, at two Pounds and ten Shillings: and of Silver Coins, the British Crown, at five Shillings and six Pence; the British Shilling at one Shilling and one Penny; the Spanish Milled Dollar at five Shillings, equal to four Shillings and six Pence, Sterling money of Great Britain; the Spanish Pistareen, at one Shilling; the French Crown, coined before the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, at five Shillings and six Pence; the French piece of four Livres and ten Sols, Tournois, at four Shillings and two Pence; the French piece of thirty six Sols, tournois, at one Shilling and eight Pence; the French piece of twenty four Sols, tournois, at one Shilling and one Penny; the American Dollar at five Shillings; and all the higher and lower denominations of the said Gold and Silver Coins, shall, also pass current, and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province, in the same proportions, respectively.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that for every grain which any piece of the aforesaid British, Portugal, or American Gold coins shall respectively weigh more than the Standard, aforesaid, when weighed by the single piece, there shall be allowed and added, in all payments, two pence and one farthing, currency; and for every grain which any piece of the same, shall, respectively, weigh less than the Standard aforesaid, there shall be allowed and deducted in all payments, two pence and one farthing, currency; and for every grain which any of the aforesaid Spanish or French Gold coins shall respectively weight, more than the Standard aforesaid, when weighed by the single piece, there shall be allowed and added in all payments, two pence and one fifth of a penny, currency; and for every grain which any piece of the same shall respectively weigh less than the Standard aforesaid, there shall be allowed and deducted, in all payments, two pence and one fifth of a penny, currency.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person whatsoever, shall, after the passing of this Act, utter or tender in payment to any person or persons, any false or counterfeit money, counterfeit to any of the Gold or Silver coin of Great Britain, Portugal, the United States of America, Spain or France as herein before specified, or to any of the higher or lower denominations thereof, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, and shall be thereof convicted, such person so offending, shall suffer one year's imprisonment, and shall also be set in and upon the Pillory, for the space of one hour in some Market place; and if the same person shall afterwards offend a second time, in uttering or tendering in payment and such false or counterfeit money, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be so, and shall be convicted of such second offence, he or she shall be and is hereby adjudged guilty of a Felony, without benefit of Clergy.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person or persons, who shall, after the passing of this Act, import or bring or cause to be imported or brought, into this Province, any false or counterfeit Brass or Copper Money in order to sell or pass away the same, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, each such person, shall, for every such offence, besides forfeiting such false and counterfeit Money, suffer imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of King's Bench of the District wherein such person shall be tried and convicted. Provided always, that such imprisonment shall not exceed twelve Calendar Months; and provided also, that the prosecution for such offence, shall be commenced in Six Months after the offence committed, and not afterwards.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all such false or counterfeit Brass or Copper Money may be seized by any person, having a warrant from a Justice of the Peace for that purpose, and shall be broken or defaced in open Court, after being found to be false or counterfeit, or in preference of a Justice of the Peace; and one moiety thereof, shall then belong to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to be applied to the Public Uses of this Province, and the support of the Civil Government thereof; the due application of which shall be accounted for to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form, as His Majesty shall direct; and the other moiety thereof, shall belong to the person who shall have seized and prosecuted for the same.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall be obliged to receive at any one payment, more than the sum of one Shilling, currency of this Province, in Copper Money.

VII. And whereas it would be a great facility in making payments if Gold coin, in certain cases, was weighed in bulk, and not by the single piece, as herein before mentioned. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in every payment, exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, currency, which shall be made in Gold coin, after the passing of this Act, where one of the parties making or receiving the same, shall require it, such Gold shall be weighed in bulk, and not by the single piece, that is to say: the Gold coin of Great Britain, Portugal, and America together; that of Spain and France together; and the Gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and America shall be computed at the rate of eighty nine Shillings, currency, for each ounce, Troy, according to the Table hereunto annexed, marked A.¹ and that of Spain and France, at the rate of eighty seven Shillings and eight pence, half penny, currency, for each ounce, Troy, according to the table hereunto annexed, marked B. and on each of such weighings, a deduction shall be made of one half of a grain, Troy, for each piece of Gold coin so weighed, as a compensation to the Receiver or Receivers for the lots that may accrue to him, her or them in afterwards paying away the same, by the single piece, which deductions shall be computed, respectively, at the rates aforesaid, or according to the Table aforesaid to which the description or descriptions of the Gold coin so weighed, may belong.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person or persons to whom any Gold, Silver or Copper money, shall be tendered in payment, any piece whereof shall by the stamp, impression, colour or weight thereof, afford reason to suspect that the same, or any piece thereof, is false and counterfeit, such person or persons to whom the same is presented, may cut, break or deface every such piece, and if any piece so cut, broken or defaced shall be found to be false and counterfeit, the person tendering the same, shall bear the loss thereof; but if the same shall be found to be good and lawful money, the person that cut, broke or defaced the same, shall receive the same according to its actual weight, in proportion to the value it was coined for; and if any question shall arise, whether any piece so cut, broken or defaced, shall be false or counterfeit, it shall be determined by a Justice of the Peace, who, if he shall have any doubts touching the same, may summon three skilful persons to give their opinion thereon, whose opinion, or the majority thereof, shall be final.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any false or counterfeit Gold or Silver coin, shall be produced, in any Court of Justice in this Province, the Judge, shall cause the same to be cut in pieces, in open court, or in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, and then to be delivered to, or for the person or persons to whom it belongs.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, an Act passed in the thirty sixth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "*An Act for the better regulating the weights and rates at which certain coins shall pass current in this Province, for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting or impairing the same; and for repealing the Act or Ordinance therein mentioned;*" as also, the Act or Ordinance therein mentioned, made in the seventeenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "*An Ordinance for regulating the Currency of the province*", are, and the same and each of them, is, and are hereby repealed".

Comments on this Act.

In one respect, this Act stood alone or many years. Previous acts had concerned themselves with the valuations of coins in all metals and penalties for counterfeiting were extended only to those in gold and silver.

There was a reason for this: for most of the Eighteenth century – at least until 1797 – Britain herself was using an overwhelming percentage of counterfeit copper coins, often termed "evasions". A London police report from 1797 reveals that at least 75% of all halfpennies and 5/6th of all farthings then in English circulation were fakes. This being the case, the copper coinage of the colonies would assuredly be even worse. There was very little use in outlawing a currency when there was nothing to take its place.

¹ Note: These tables were for ease of computation and are not reproduced here.

This changed by 1808, Britain herself being supplied with large quantities of farthings, halfpennies and pennies dated 1806 and 1807, struck by Matthew Boulton's Soho Mint on contract. At nearly the same time, Soho struck pennies and halfpennies (dated 1805) and farthings (dated 1806) for Ireland, the latter at 12/13th the weight of the English, directly proportional to the values of the two "pounds" (£13 Irish = £12 English). On paper, there was now something to fill the need for copper coin in the colonies and "evasions", "blacksmiths" and the like could be legislated against.

Reality was something else again. At almost the moment the Lower Canadian Currency Act was being put into place, Napoleon had invaded Spain and a British army sent to the Peninsula to oppose him. Britain's energy, martial and economic, was directed to Europe and Canadian affairs became of very low priority. It's doubtful if any significant quantity of these regal coppers arrived in Canada, leading to the assumption that the local economy limped along much as before, fake coppers and all. Certainly the arrival of the "Peninsular Tokens" in the pockets of soldiers sent to reinforce Canada against the U.S. in mid-1814 were warmly greeted. It went further than that: lighter restrikes were *probably* ordered as well as others similar in design over the next couple of years. The evidence seems to show that *decent* copper coinage was in short supply. Unfortunately, the "Wellingtons" themselves were soon subject to light issues – as little as half-weight – and loud calls from the public for (preferably) a quality native coinage or, lacking that, that the provisions of the 1808 Currency Act be enforced. Very little was done beyond committees, the taking of evidence, further study and so forth.

Until this time, there was little purpose in enforcing the copper coin rules without reasonable replacements and now it was a matter of deciding whether the replacements were "reasonable" or not. While we can't say that the "copper" sections of the Act were *never* enforced, they were enforced seldom. Perhaps the purpose best served was that the law was there to be used whenever necessary.

While the Act itself was amended by 59 Geo.III.cap.1 (1819) and 10&11 Geo.IV.cap.5 (1830), neither amendments concerned the copper coinage; that of the 1808 Act remained in place. The Act was *de facto* repealed by 2 Vict.cap.46 (1839) but this act never received royal assent before it itself was repealed by 4&5 Vict.cap.93.s.1 (1841) upon the formation of the Province of Canada. We may therefore say that the provisions for copper currency in Lower Canada was benchmarked in 1808 and stayed in place for 31 years.

John Stocker of Harrow, Ontario: A British Columbia Postscript

By Doug Nicol

Amidst the small collection of early tokens held by the Chilliwack, British Columbia archives is a set of "due bills" in the name of John Stocker, Harrow, Ontario. Their presence in Chilliwack, some 2400 miles from their stated location of issue, raised some intriguing questions, two in particular: Why were they in the local archives? Were they ever used here?

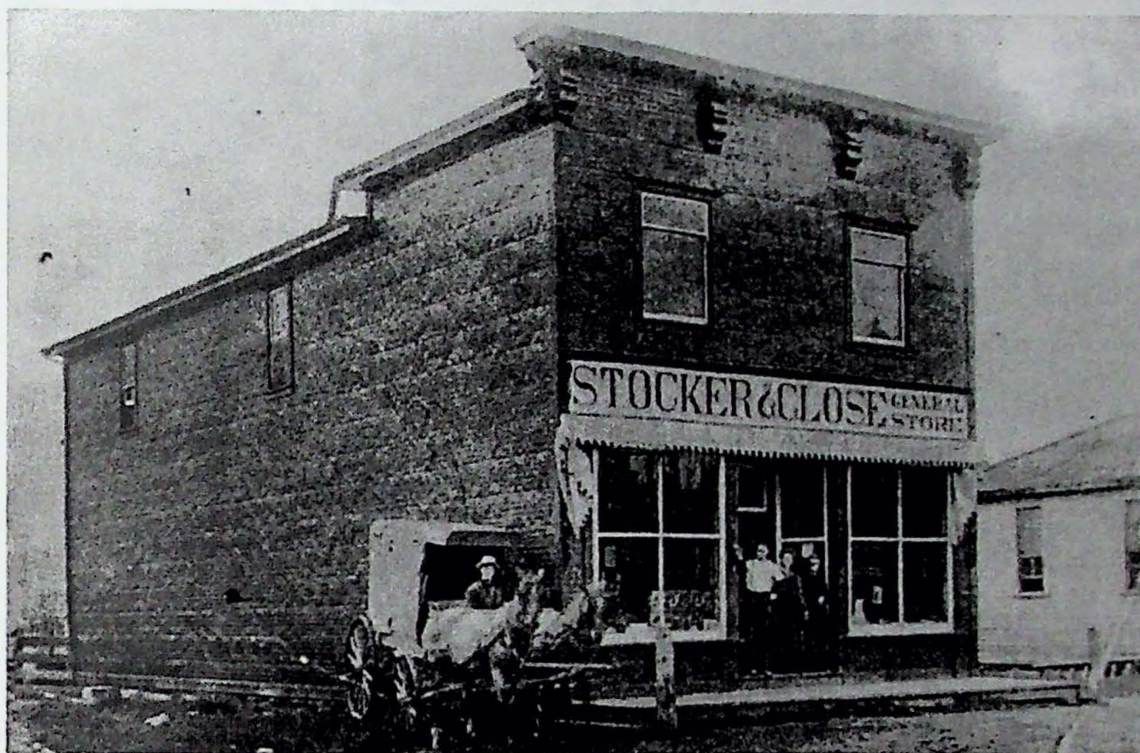
The set of five tokens is more or less identical to that described and illustrated by Harry James in an article written some fourteen years ago in The Canadian Token¹. The obverses read: John Stocker / General / Merchant / Harrow, Ont. with various devices separating the lines of letters. The reverses, in values of 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent are similar: Good For / [value] / In Trade. Some have rosettes beside the values. Most of the pieces in the set in the Chilliwack archives are uncirculated, or almost so; only the five cent value shows signs of real use. This is interesting because all of the Stocker tokens in my own collection, all purchased from sources in Eastern Canada, show signs of considerable wear. Some of the tokens have minor flaws, the most common being the "C" in MERCHANT being higher than the other letters. One supposes this was simply run of the mill production quality at the time; we are not aware of any acknowledged varieties, though die rotations are evidently common.

So why is this set of tokens in the Chilliwack collection, and how did they get there? The donation card notes that the tokens were given by a Mrs. Peter (Helen) Close of Rosedale, B.C., a small community a few miles east of Chilliwack proper.² As it happens, Mrs. Close was a daughter of John and Ellen Stocker, and she married one Peter Close of Norwich, Ontario, both of whom were living in Rosedale by the first decade of the last century. More about them in a moment....

A check of the various city directories published at that time reveals a business in Rosedale known as Stocker and Close. In wondering when John Stocker had gone out of business in Harrow, Harry James had concluded his study of the Stocker tokens this way: "I didn't see any more of his ads after March of 1907 although he was listed in the Essex County directory of 1909. When he finally went out of business it is hard to say."³ Well it now seems that John Stocker and his wife Ellen moved from Harrow to Rosedale, B.C., where they went into the general store business with their new son-in-law, Peter Close. The BC directories list Peter Close as a farmer at this time, but they also list the firm of Stocker and Close in Rosedale until 1914. In that year, the listing changes to P. Close and Company.⁴

It appears, then, that John and Ellen Stocker closed their business in Harrow sometime in 1908 (which is perhaps why the Essex County directory still has them listed for the next year). John is reported visiting in Rosedale, B.C., in December of 1908, and a short announcement of his plans to build a new store was carried in the local paper just before Christmas.⁵ In February, 1909, construction on the store in Rosedale was begun by G.H. Smith, a local builder, on a Yale Road (the main street) lot. Interestingly, the location was right beside the only other mercantile business in town, that owned by the Bartlett Brothers. (A local history reports Stocker having considerable business experience in Ontario - evidently he had considerable confidence too, ready to go head to head with an already established firm in this small town!) The plan was to finish construction by May.

It is likely then, that the Stocker family moved in 1909 to Rosedale where their history - albeit a brief one - is quite well known. The local history of Rosedale, In the Shadow of Mt. Cheam,⁶ provides several paragraphs on the Stocker and Close business, and the Chilliwack archives has several fine photographs of the store built for John Stocker on Yale Road. (See Photo).



(Photo P 1320 Chilliwack Museum and Archives © 2002)

Here is an abbreviated version of the tale told in the Rosedale history, courtesy of Chilliwack curator, Paul Ferguson.

John Stocker opened his general store in 1909 on Yale Road in partnership with his son-on-law Peter Close. The building of two storeys included living quarters at the rear and was distinctive with the use of embossed metal siding and interior lining. Mr. Stocker, although in his twilight years, brought a wealth of experience from a career in similar merchandising in Ontario. The store also provided delivery services.

Sadly, it is a short history, as John Stocker died on August 2, 1912, about three years after arriving in Rosedale. He was almost 79. His obituary notes his membership in the Masonic Order and that he was buried by the Canon of the Church of England in the Oddfellow's cemetery on Little Mountain in Chilliwack⁷. Even sadder, perhaps, is the fact that his wife, Ellen, died at her home in Rosedale some seven months later on February 25. She was buried in the same cemetery, but by the local Methodist minister.⁸ (Their grey granite headstone is still standing in an older section of the local cemetery).

Peter Close, the partner in the business, and his wife, Nellie (Helen), ran the store in Rosedale after the passing of the Stockers, though we have not been able to find a picture of the store with a P. Close and Co. sign on it. This business was also very well known in the

area and had some distinctive features, especially at Christmas time. The Rosedale history notes: "Fondly remembered are the elaborate Christmas decorations, with bells nearly two feet across. Many a child spent a long time with face pressed against the windows...."⁹

Peter Close retired in 1936 and passed away on July 11, 1945¹⁰. His wife died in Rosedale on May 14, 1969.¹¹ Sometime a little earlier, she had donated the old Stocker tokens to the archives. After sold by the Close's, the original Stocker and Close building was converted into a pool hall, then later partly destroyed by fire and eventually demolished.

Now the final question: Did the tokens ever get used in Rosedale or Chilliwack.? If they did, we should likely cross-list them. But if they were used in the local area they would be the only tokens ever issued in this small rural community in the Eastern Fraser River valley. We have no record of any business in Rosedale ever issuing a token of any kind. (The "neighbourhood effect" - one business issues a token and others in the vicinity follow suit - did not seem to operate here, though it certainly did in many other places in Canada).

Alas, after some very extensive searching in the local papers, and talking with pioneers who might remember the Stocker firm and its successor, we have not yet found any evidence whatsoever that the tokens were ever actually used here. It is probably not surprising, but just a little disappointing. The almost uncirculated quality of the archives' tokens in Chilliwack likely supports this conclusion as well. Mrs. Close might have saved them in a drawer for many years before eventually donating them to the archives.

If anyone ever finds a Stocker token west of the Rockies, especially with a known provenance, we would certainly like to hear about it. Maybe a few strays got into change over the front counter and are out there somewhere waiting to be found again. The author recently queried a Calgary collector as to the origins of some of the tokens he was selling on eBay, but, unfortunately, they had been purchased on a trip to Ontario, and so are likely part of the Harrow experience. The search goes on....

¹ H.N. James, "Adams and Stocker Tokens, Harrow, Ont.," The Canadian Token, Vol. 17, No. 3 (May, 1988), pp. 78-80. [I am indebted to Len Buth for finding this reference and supplying me with a copy.]

² Paul Ferguson, Curator, Chilliwack Archives. Personal Communication. 2001.

³ James, p. 80.

⁴ Dun, R. G. & Co., The Mercantile Agency Reference Book for the Dominion of Canada, Vancouver: R. G. Dun & Co., 1914, p. 26.

⁵ Chilliwack Progress, December 23, 1908, p.

⁶ History Preservers of Rosedale and District, In The Shadow of Mt. Cheam, Rosedale, B.C., 1988, p. 100.

⁷ Chilliwack Progress, August 7, 1912, p. 4.

⁸ Chilliwack Progress, February 26, 1913, p. 3.

⁹ In the Shadow of Mt. Cheam, p. 100.

¹⁰ Chilliwack Progress, July 11, 1945, p. 7.

¹¹ Chilliwack Progress, May 14, 1969, p. 7.

Comber, Ontario Store Tokens

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

Comber, Ontario is located about 25 miles east of Windsor in Tilbury West Township of Essex County. It was first located about 2 miles east of the present village. The centre of town was the intersection of the Middle Road and the Gracey Side Road. John Gracey opened the first post office here in 1846 and gave it the name of Comber after his native place in Ireland.

In 1852 the post office was moved to the corner of the Middle Road and what is now Main Street or Hiway 77 in Comber. The postmaster for the next two years was a Mr. Reichenbach. He was succeeded by Duncan McAllister who held the position for many years. He also operated a general store.

In the 1870s when the C.S.R.R. came through the area about a mile north, the village started to grow northward.

By 1891, a general store was being operated by R.O.Y. Ainslie. The Ainslie family were also involved in banking and lumber amongst other businesses.

In 1906, an employee of Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Charles George Elliott became the proprietor. The Elliott family were well established in the Comber area, having a farm just outside the village.

Mr. William Elliott and his wife, Janet (Carr) Elliott had four sons, William Jr., Peter Robert, Charles George, and Walter Douglas as well as two daughters, Sophia and Ella Mae.

Both Charles and Peter operated general stores in Comber although Peter left the area in 1912 for the west. Both Charles and Peter made use of due bill tokens.

In 1927 the store was operating under the name of C. G. Elliott & Son.

A niece of Charles and Peter, Mrs. Pearl Morris, who has lived all her life in Comber, remembers Charles's store quite well. You could get a good measure of candy in there for one or two cents. Peter had left the area about 10 years before she was born.

Although she didn't know that her Uncle Charles had used due bill tokens in his store, she vividly remembered tokens from her Uncle Peter's business. These they used as play money as children. Almost all of his tokens have disappeared over the years. However, when their family farm had been sold, the purchaser found a well-worn one dollar due bill of P. R. Elliott which was given to Pearl. It is aluminum, round and 35 mm in diameter.

Mrs. Morris kindly allowed me to make a carbon rubbing of the token which was previously unlisted in Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. She believes it is from a set of either 1c or 5c to \$1.

Mrs. Morris says that the two brothers were probably operating their stores for some while at the same time, being rivals in business.



Charles George



Sophia



Peter Robert



William Sr.



Walter Douglas



William Jr.



Ella Mac



Janet Carr Elliott

After the war, Craig Ainslie, a descendant of the original owner took over the store. This was about 1947.

The Windsor Daily Star of September 20, 1947 gives a description of the store as it was then.

"For more than half a century Craig Ainslie's store has served the public faithfully and honestly.

The largest retail store in Comber, this establishment was originally started by R. Y. Ainslie more than 50 years ago. During the years in which the store has grown right along with the town, the public has benefitted from these experienced retail dealers.

Craig Ainslie who now manages the store, served 5 years in the RCAF and was awarded the DFC and the AFC

The stock carried in the Ainslie store varies from groceries to ladies' wear but articles of clothing, necessity and pleasure for the whole family are stocked.

Generation after generation of Comber residents and those who live in the Comber district have been served by the Ainslie store. Consequently it has become the shopping centre of Comber."

A five cent and two varieties of a one cent token of Charles George Elliott are listed by Palmer.

The obverses all read:

C.G. Elliott / General / Merchant / Comber, Ont.

The Reverses:

Good for / 5c / in merchandise	A-R-19
Good for / 1c / in merchandise	A-R-17
Good for / 1 / in merchandise	A-R-17

Besides these tokens, a 1c due bill is known to have been used by a Mr. J. Jenkins, as well as a 10c due bill by a Mr. D. L. Chauvin, and a 25c due bill by Mr. John Moroun.

The Dun business references list Mr. James Jenkins as being in business in Comber from 1908 until 1914. They list Mr. D. L. Chauvin in the year 1906 and John Moroun is listed as a grocer, dry goods merchant and fruit seller in 1918 and 1919.

James Jenkins

Obverse: J. Jenkins / General / Merchant / Comber, Ont.

Reverse: Good for / 1c / in merchandise A-R-19

D. L. Chauvin

Obverse: D.L. Chauvin / Up To Date / General / Merchant / Comber, Ont.

Reverse: Good for / 10c / in trade A-S-23

John Moroun

Obverse: John Moroun / General / Merchant / Comber, Ont.

Reverse: Good for/ 25c / in / trade

A-R-28



5c and 1c due bills of Charles Elliott



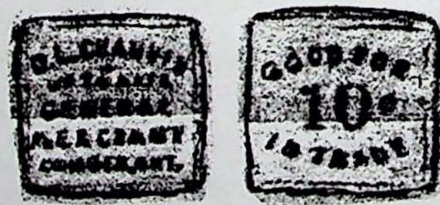
\$1 due bill of Peter Elliott



25c due bill of John Moroun



1c due bill of James Jenkins



10c due bill of D.L. Chauvin

Sources:

Windsor Daily Star, September 20, 1947.

Morris, Pearl (nee Elliott), personal interview, 15 June, 2002.

Arthur Smith Token, Wyecombe, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

Wyecombe, Ontario is located on the east quarter line where it crosses the 14th concession in North Walsingham township of Norfolk County. It is not far from the towns of Simcoe and Delhi. It was originally called "Cattle's Corners" after a family of that name who settled there in 1847. The Postal Department in Ottawa re-named it Wyecombe for a place in Buckinghamshire, England. The population of Wyecombe and the immediate area in 1893 was about 100.

The first store here was situated on the south east corner of the hamlet. It was operated by a George Cattle who had bought the property from a Mr. Joseph Cattle in 1891. Living quarters in the early store were located above and behind the store. A Mr. Coulson had the store for a short while. In 1895 the store was purchased by Mr. Thomas Pickersgill for his son Walter. Walter built a separate brick house for living quarters. In 1905, Walter Pickersgill sold the store and residence to Arthur Smith who was there until 1922. He sold to a Sandford Collings with a Mr. Lloyd Cummiford running the store. It changed hands a few times since and now is a private dwelling.

Mr. Arthur Smith used *due bill* tokens in conjunction with his business. A 10c token is listed in Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. It is of aluminum, scalloped in shape with 8 scallops and 29 mm in diameter. The obverse reads: A. SMITH / GENERAL / MERCHANT / WYECOMBE, ONT. and the reverse: GOOD FOR / 10c / IN TRADE.

Sources:

Tweedsmuir History of North Walsingham, Langtons's Women's Institute - Curator Mrs. Reginald Smoke.

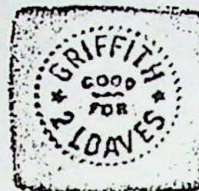
Palmer, Ken, Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills, published by *The Canadian Token*, St. Thomas, Ontario, 2001.

Griffith Bread Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database U3825a
A:Sc8: (unknown)



U3825b
A:S:24
(uniface)

In July of 1965 going through the dies which sat on wooden shelves along a wall at Jacoby Bros. Ltd. I found a die for *Griffith, Good for 1 Loaf*. Making the assumption the die would likely have been for a B.C. token I started checking and found that there was a Griffith Bread Company in Vancouver. I later found that Larry Gingras had a maverick Griffith token, good for 2 loaves. The search led to Agnes Griffith, a daughter of Mr. Griffith, who in turn suggested I talk to Ernie Holmes. He was a friend of the Griffiths, who had started working for Griffith as a delivery man in 1920 and became the route manager by the time he left in December 1925, 5½ years later. Miss Griffith said that her father had used tokens, but she did not find any when she cleaned out her parents' home. Mr. Holmes confirmed that the firm used tokens, two different ones, one of which was scalloped¹ and the other was square. When I then showed him Larry's two loaf token he confirmed that it was one of theirs. An example of the one loaf token still has not shown up some 37 years later. The rubbing above was made from a lead impression taken from the die. My art work is not up to the quality of the die, the beading should make a good circle.

Frederick Wilson Griffith was born in New York State Dec. 24, 1874. He came to Vancouver via Montreal and, we believe, Winnipeg. In Winnipeg a Frederick W. Griffith operated a bakery at 602 Ross from 1903 to 1908, and then was located at 666 Elgin until 1910.² This Mr. Griffith used tokens good for one loaf and two loaves. It seems likely that this was the same man as Frederick Wilson Griffith, a baker who appeared in the Vancouver directory for 1911. By 1912 he was on Vine Street, corner 6th Avenue, (later shown as 2160 Vine Street). He remained there throughout his Vancouver career. In 1913 Griffith added two partners and incorporated the Griffith Bread Company Limited.³ These partners were W.C. Parnell, a baker, and Alex L. White, a miller. By 1917 Mr. Parnell had left Vancouver and was living in Winnipeg. Griffith bought out Alex White in December 1921 and Parnell in October 1922. The firm baked all kinds of bread and bought cakes for resale. Their delivery routes extended all over the city.

In 1928 F.W. Griffith was wishing to retire and no one in his family was interested in the business, so when the McGavin family⁴ approached him and made a very nice offer for his business he decided to sell. The offer amounted to \$50,000, half payable upon closing and the balance over three years at seven per cent interest. The McGavins were then in the process of building a large chain of bakeries in North America. The bill of sale is on the corporate file and

it was unusually detailed. In addition to a long list of baking equipment and supplies, it included three horses, two mares, five bread wagons, one express wagon, office equipment, etc., including an unspecified number of "Bread tickets." If only we knew whether these were the tokens, or that by then the tokens had been replaced by paper tickets.

June 24, 1929, by special resolution the company changed its name to McGavin Limited. Mr. Griffith died suddenly April 27, 1938, aged 63,⁵ survived by his wife and three children.

¹ he described it as "round with a serrated edge"

² per James W. Astwood, Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba, 2001

³ Registrar of Companies BC02139 (1910), GR1681, Box 84-35-415, File 51335

⁴ Of the 600 shares, McGavin Limited, of Edmonton Alberta purchased 597. Kenneth Campbell of Vancouver acquired one share, and A.M. McGavin of Edmonton one share. James McGavin, then in Hollywood, California, but later of Vancouver, purchased the remaining share.

⁵ Death Registration, 1938-09-541822, microfilm B13162, BC Archives

"D" Dutchmen Dairy Ltd. of Sicamous, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

Chris and Nellie DeWitt moved to Sicamous from Ladner in 1968. They bought the farm of Joe Maier who previously had run a dairy farm and delivered milk, but was no longer doing so. The DeWitts started a dairy farm and shipped to Dutch Dairies of Armstrong until that company sold out to Dairyworld about 1976. They then shipped to N.O.C.A. for approximately two years.

In 1978 the DeWitts started on their own, processing their own milk and wholesaling in the Salmon Arm, Armstrong and Vernon area. Askews Foods, a local supermarket chain has supported them from day one and are still a good customer, which speaks highly of the mutual relationship. The business has grown over the years to where they are processing milk from their own farm plus five others and producing fluid milk, cheese, ice cream and sour cream. Chris Sr. passed away about 15 years ago.¹ Currently, Jake runs the plant, Chris Jr. runs the farm and Nellie does the books.

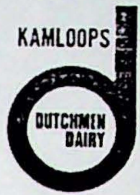
DeWitts' Holsteins (1982) Ltd. was incorporated on May 13, 1982, but the company name was changed to "D" Dutchmen Dairy Ltd. on May 25, 1983.² While the corporate name has a capital "D" in quotation marks the logo used by the company uses a lower case "d" as on the tokens.

One of the features of "D" Dutchmen Dairy milk is that they sell quite a bit of milk in glass bottles. Jake said that about a dozen years ago there was a scare that dioxins which are produced in the paper-making process were present in the paper cartons and leaching into the milk. For a time they sold 75% of their milk in glass bottles, but this figure is now down to 20%.

According to Jake the dairy has never made home deliveries themselves, but has had a number of distributors. About twenty years ago, i.e. 1983 or 1984, they supplied tokens to three of their distributors which were ordered from a supplier in Vernon. The Kamloops distributor was Bob Gauley, but he remained in the business for less than two years during 1984 and 1985 and his story has been told by Ralph Burry in the *CeeTee* for 2001, p. 163, based on an 1985 interview. Only one token, for 2%, has shown up from Kamloops but the other orders were pairs of tokens and there possibly could have been a Homo token as well for Kamloops. Neither Bob Gauley,³ nor Jake DeWitt could remember whether two tokens were supplied to Mr. Gauley. In Kelowna the dairy has had a number of distributors, but the Kelowna market is intensively competitive and none has lasted very long. The dairy does not currently have a distributor in Kelowna, but is working on arranging for one. On the other hand, David Reed has distributed for the dairy in Penticton for over twenty years. There is also a Salmon Arm distributor, The Milkman, and one in Revelstoke, the Wholey Cow [although I couldn't find the latter listed in the Revelstoke phone directory]. Of the distributors, only David Reed is using tokens today.⁴ When we spoke to him he had a surprise for us. He said that his customers like milk in glass bottles. The bottles are one litre size and his tokens are for two litres, so he has cut the tokens in half to use for the smaller containers. Mr. Reed says that he designed his tokens. The tokens are different for each distributor.

The tokens are all white celluloid, 33 mm in diameter. The 2% tokens are printed in red, and the Homo tokens in blue.

Kamloops: K1012a 2 litres 2% milk
 K1012b 2 litres Homo milk [tentative listing]



Kelowna K3680a 2 litres 2% milk
 K3680b 2 litres Homo milk



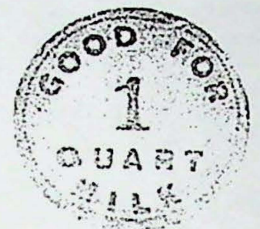
Penticton P3265a 2 litres 2% milk
 P3265a2 2 litres 2% milk, cut in half for one litre [not shown]
 P3265b 2 litres Homo milk
 P3265b2 2 litres Homo milk, cut in half for one litre [not shown]



¹ Interview with Jake DeWitt and his mother, Nellie, on May 8, 2002, and subsequent conversation May 29, 2002.
² Registrar of Companies file BC0251604
³ Conversation of May 30, 2002
⁴ Conversation of May 30, 2002

Ettinger's Pure Milk Dairy, of Richmond, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database R3223a
Aluminum: Octagonal: 26½ mm

R3223b
Aluminum: Round: 28½ mm

We purchased one of the pint tokens at the bourse in 1965 at the Vancouver Numismatic Society Coin Carnival. Not able to attribute the token at the time, we put it aside with our other maverick tokens. Recently another piece turned up on e-Bay with a Ladysmith, B.C. token. These were offered by a British Columbia seller, all of which pointed to the token being a British Columbia item. We decided to have another go at attributing the piece. The available tools for research are much better today than they were in the mid 1960's and with a rare name such as Ettinger there was some promise of results. We were able to winnow the 26 recorded deaths (in B.C. prior to 1982) to two who had been farmers. One was Alfred James "Fred" Ettinger and when we contacted one of his children we found that we had the right family.

The original Ettingers came to Canada from a German state as mercenaries who were fighting for Great Britain in the Revolutionary War of the 1775 - 1783.¹ After the war they settled in Hants County near Truro, Nova Scotia where they received land grants following their military service. Fred Ettinger, born at Kennetcook Corners in 1888 was the son of William Ettinger and his wife, Alice Maud. He left Nova Scotia as a young man and worked his way across Canada, arriving in British Columbia about 1905. For a time Fred worked for Jacob Grauer, delivering groceries. Grauer's Store was at Eburne, on Sea Island under what would be the shadow of the Art Laing Bridge which was built many years later. Mr. Ettinger enlisted at Kerrisdale on February 3, 1916. His Attestation Paper says that he was a blacksmith - which was news to his son Alf - age 27, 5'6" tall² and prepared to serve overseas. He became a member of a machine gun squad, also referred to as a "suicide squad," and saw action at Vimy and other battles. Private Ettinger received the Military Medal, awarded, "for bravery in the Field."³ The citation has not survived but the award may have been made for the action in which he was the sole survivor of his squad but managed to keep firing effectively. According to the family he was wounded on two separate occasions. The first time a shell struck nearby, Ettinger was hit by shrapnel and left in a coma for three weeks. He recovered from this and returned to the line. The second time he was injured was from a sniper's bullets - as a machine gun operator he was a prime target. The bullet entered the back of his shoulder, left his body, passed over the spine and entered his back, leaving once more, without striking any bone. He was not returned to action following this wound.

Following the war he returned home to Richmond to marry his fiancé, Barbara Downie White, the daughter of William White, the blacksmith at Eburne. The couple were married on March 13, 1919 and over time had four daughters and a son.

For a while the family lived on General Currie Road on Lulu Island, where they kept cows to augment their income. The milk was shipped to one of the major dairies, possibly the Fraser Valley Milk

¹ Interviews with Alf Ettinger, and Alice (Ettinger) Zorzi

² The Attestation Paper, 121st Overseas Battalion, Regimental Number 761001

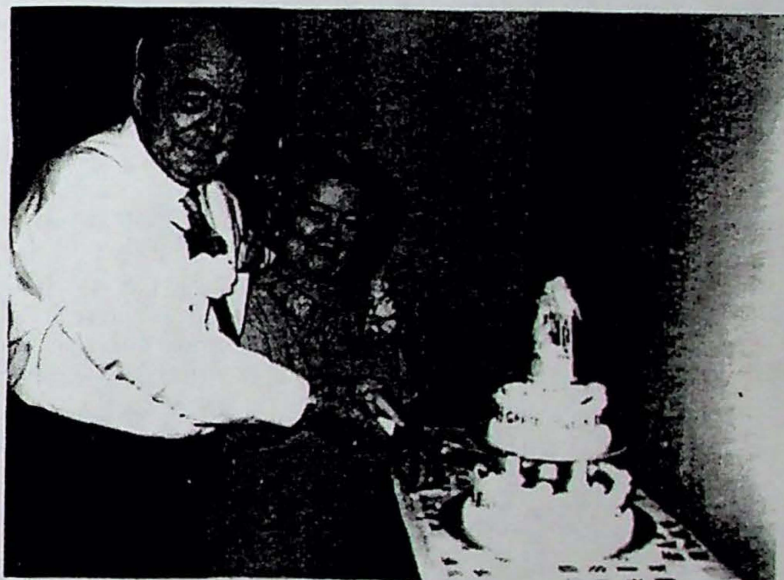
³ The Medal is engraved, "761001 Pte A.J. Ettinger 3rd Coy Can M.G.C.

Producers Assn, but at some time towards 1930 Mr. Ettinger bought a 10 acre farm on Cook Road, in Brighthouse, a community on Lulu Island in the Municipality of Richmond. He continued to drive truck for the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Ltd. and to farm. He had pigs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, rabbits, and four, sometimes five, milking cows. This is the smallest dairy to have issued tokens that we have yet encountered!

*At left, Fred Ettinger
as a young man*



*below, Fred and Barbara Ettinger, cutting
the cake on the occasion of their 50th anniversary*



Mr. Ettinger would milk his cows before he left for work in the morning. The morning milking was cooled and delivered in the evening. The evening milking was cooled and delivered the next morning. Of course, all the milk was sold raw. Alf was too young to help but the daughters washed the bottles, bottled the milk and made the deliveries on a small route in Richmond. Often Fred would drive them around the route, but some times it was so foggy the girls had to walk in front of the car to find the way. They also sold butter on their route, but they purchased that. When the two older girls, Margaret and Alice left home to go to work during WWII, the younger sisters, Grace and Barbara, took over the chores. Alice remembers helping with the haying, forking loose hay into the barn. The Ettingers gave up dairying just after the end of the war.

Mr and Mrs Ettinger celebrated their Golden Anniversary in 1969. He passed away, in his 87th year, on Feb. 28, 1975, outliving his wife by almost five years.

Round quart tokens, which were sold for 10 cents a quart, and octagonal pint tokens, which were sold for 6 cents a pint, were used. A small quantity has survived, the quart tokens are all well used.

TOKEN #	TOWN / CITY	DESCRIPTION	Type	Shape	Size	Rarity	Cat #	Own
577 t5	Biggar	Elks Head Lodge #424 (same as 577t2 ex. printed both sides)	P	R	42	1		
578 t	Biggar	Royal Canadian Legion, Sask. #138 Branch (white, blue letters)	P	R	42	1		
578 t1	Biggar	Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #138 Sask. (yellow, red letters)	P	R	42	1		
578 t2	Biggar	Royal Cdn. Legion, Br. 138, Sask., Bingo token (blue, gold letters)	P	R	42	1		
892 h	Carievale	E.T. Armson good for 5c	A	O		10		
1412 t	Elbow	Kinsmen Emblem/Elbow, Sask. - yellow, black letters	P	R	42	1		
1452 t	Esterhazy	Elks Head, B.P.O.E. with clock & raised border (no name)	P	R	32	1		
1473 d	Estevan	Duncan-Moulton, Good for \$1.00 in merchandise (CX)	A	R	35	10		
1473 g	Estevan	Duncan-Moulton, Good for 10c in merchandise (CX)	A	R	25	10		
1475 h1	Estevan	P. C. Duncan, G/F 5c in trade (counterstamped CX)	A	R	23	10		
1632 t	Foam Lake	Fire Dept. Uniface - light blue, black letters	P	R	28	1		
1660 t	Fort Qu'Appelle	Royal Cdn. Legion - Sask. #35 - green, gold lettering	P	R	42	1		
1660 t1	Fort Qu'Appelle	Royal Cdn. Legion - Br. #35, Sask. - green, gold lettering	P	R	42	1		
1660 t2	Fort Qu'Appelle	Royal Cdn. Legion - Sask. #35 - red, gold lettering	P	R	42	1		
1995 t	Hafford	Kinsmen Emblem Uniface - red, gold letters	P	R	42	1		
2085 t1	Hawarden	Elks #468 Uniface - blue, white lettering	P	R	38	1		
2155 d	Herbert	D. Brownstone (good for \$1.00 in merchandise)	B	R	35	10		
2171 a1	Herbert	Western Canada Supply Co. Ltd. - Miller - both sides	B	R	25	9		
2277 g	Indian Head	W.M. Crawford Assa. (good for 10 in merchandise)	A	R	25	10		
2661 r	Lipton (Prev. 2663r)	Lipton Supply Co. (Good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	R	26	10		
2663 r	Livelong	LADRA (Livelong & Dist. Recreation Assoc.) (blue, white letters)	P	R	38	1		
2683 t	Loreburn	Lions Emblem - uniface - white, gold letters	P	R	42	1		
2800 r1	Maple Creek	City Bakery, A Fleming (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	Sc8	30	10		
2809 p	Maple Creek	Sam Ingram (with dots) (Good for 1 pint of milk)	A	S	26	10		
2809 p1	Maple Creek	Sam Ingram (no dots) (Good for 1 pint of milk)	A	S	26	10		
3065 t	Milden	Lions Emblem, Milden Sask. Uniface - red, gold letters	P	R	42	1		
3227 t	Moose Jaw	Fifth Wheel Club Admit One (yellow, white letters)	P	R	38	1		
3227 t1	Moose Jaw	Fifth Wheel Club Admit One (yellow, black letters)	P	R	38	1		
3227 t2	Moose Jaw	Fifth Wheel Club Admit One (yellow, black letters & reverse)	P	R	38	1		
3370 d	Mortlach	Hudson's Ltd. Inc. 1907 (good for \$1.00 in trade)	A	R	38	10		
3370 g	Mortlach	Hudson's Ltd. Inc. 1907 (good for 10 cents in trade)	A	Sc8	31	9		
3555 e	Onion Lake	Tietge & Bolduc General Traders (good for 50c in trade)	A	O	29	10		
3760 t	Parkbeg	Kinsmen logo, Parkberg/Logo, Parkland - green, gold letters	P	R	40	1		
4280 r1	Regina	J. England Baker & Confectioner (G/F 1 loaf of bread)	A	Sc8	29	10		
4280 r2	Regina	J. England Baker and Confectioner (G/F 1 loaf of bread)	A	Sc8	29	10		
4583 t	Regina	Co-Op Dairy Producers Social Club-uniface-orange, black letters	P	R	38	1		
4735 m10	Regina	Dairy Queen - same as 4735M with smaller letters	A	R	39	1		
4735 m11	Regina	Dairy Queen - G/F 5 oz. Sundae - gold with raised letters	P	R	48	1		
4945 l	Regina	The Regina Billiard Parlor (G/F 2 1/2c in trade)	A	O	25	10		
5040 t1	Regina	St. Athanasius 1st Annual/Canada Packers-green, white letters	P	R	37	1		
5045 n	Regina	Tempo Car Wash uniface	B	R	24	5		
5237 t	Rosetown	Rosetown Dance Club uniface - yellow, black letters	P	R	29	1		
5527 r	Saskatoon	Martin & Russell Bakers (G/F 1 loaf of bread)	P	Re32	19	10		
5905 h	Scott	Madson & Co. Gen. Merch (good for 5c in trade)	A	Sc8	21	10		
6030 d	Shaunavon	Stevenson Bros. Gen. Merch (good for 1.00 in merchandise)	A	R	35	10		
6180 r	Simpson	Simpson Bakery (G/F 1 loaf of bread)	A	O	25	10		
6305 n1	Southey	Chandler & Oxley (good for 3 loaves), stamped HL	A	O	25	10		
6468 t	Strongfield	Strongfield Fastball Company - uniface - blue, gold letters	P	R	32	1		
6815 t	Tugaske	Lions Club - red, white lettering	P	R	38	1		
6900 d2	Waldheim	Abrams & Co. - 6900d painted on obverse	A	R	31	5		
6900 e2	Waldheim	Abrams & Co. - 6900e painted on obverse	A	R	28	5		
6900 f2	Waldheim	Abrams & Co. - 6900f painted on obverse	A	R	25	5		
7052 h	Wawota	Jas. Good General Merchant, Good for 5c in trade	A	O	18	10		
7238 r	Wilcox	D. Andrews (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	O	27	10		
7325 t	Wiseton	Lions Emblem Wiseton Sask. uniface - green, gold letters	P	R	42	1		
7325 t1	Wiseton	Lions Emblem Wiseton Sask. uniface, as above - small letters	P	R	42	1		
7390 h	Woodrow	Woodrow Trading Co. General Merchant (G/F 5c in mdse)	A	R	20	10		
7505 t	Wynyard	Wyn Kin Uniface - light blue, white letters	P	R	29	1		
7550 h	Yellowgrass	F.B. Elliott & Co. Gen. Merch. (good for 5 cents in trade)	A	R	22	10		
7555 s	Yellowgrass	M. Fleming, Good for 1 shave	A	O	25	10		

Norwich Bus Token
by Ross W. Irwin FCNRS

NORWICH BUS TOKEN

by Ross W. Irwin

The Port Dover and Lake Erie Railway station was located between lots 9 and 10 in concession V of East Norwich Township. The hamlet of Norwich was on the Con IV-V line in lots 7 to 9. The station was a distance from the village.

E.L. Siple and Frank Abraham were proprietors of the house in 1902. In 1905 Abraham changed the name to the Drake House. He operated a bus service between the hotel and the railway station and used a token so the traveller stayed in his hotel.

The token is in copper. It is one-inch across, hexagonal in shape, and rather thin. It has dot denticles around the edge. The obverse reads:

F. ABRAHAM / - - - / NORWICH / ONT. / - - - / BUS LINE

The reverse reads:

BUS LINE / GOOD FOR / ONE RIDE



Membership Report

A sincere welcome is cordially extended to the following new members:

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1106 | Dean Neald, Regina, Saskatchewan. | 1107 | Darryl A. Atchison, Carrigaline, Ireland. |
| 1108 | John Cofell, Thunder Bay, Ontario | 1109 | Bruce Watt, Courtice, Ontario |
| 1110 | Steven Butler, Mississauga, Ontario | 1111 | Emyr George, Crymych, Wales, UK |
| 1112 | Charles Wrobleski, Clarks Green, PA USA | 1113 | Dick Dunn, Pickering, Ontario |
| 1114 | Douglas Franklin, Ottawa, Ontario | 1115 | Oliver D. Hooper, Burlington, Ontario |
| 1116 | Murray Smith, RR #2 Coldwater, Ont. | 1117 | Robert Henderson, Regina, Sask. |
| 1118 | Murray Tolmie, Vancouver, BC | 1119 | Mark B. Holton, Charlottetown, PEI |

* * * * *

Supplement No. 27 to Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills

Comber, Ontario (Essex County)

P.R. Elliott / Merchant / Comber, Ont.

Good for / \$100 / In Merchandise

Contributed by Harry N. James

A-R-35

Letter to the Editor

September 23, 2002

Harry N. James
Editor, Numismatica Canada
P. O. Box 22022 Elmwood Square Station
St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 6A1

Dear Mr. James:

In the September 2002 issue on page 157 of Numismatica Canada was a small advertisement, requesting information on a pictured token of The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm.

The token has been a pebble in my shoe, too, for about twenty years. I have the pictured token in my collection plus others from this dairy and poultry farm. Enclosed are both descriptions and illustrations of my four tokens. Because the tokens are not unique (I have owned some duplicates through the years), I beg someone knowing their provenance to step forward. Possibly stud records of Scotch collies provide an attribution. By tendering an attribution of these enigmatic tokens, all of us would be helped.

As an aside, I was told once that these tokens were from Trois Pistoles, Quebec, but the attribution has not been confirmed. Then, too, these tokens were listed as Ontario mavericks in lot 1693 of sale 52 with a closing date of February 23-25, 1996, of Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, Inc., 345 Talbot Street, London, Ontario N6A 2R5, which seems more likely to me.

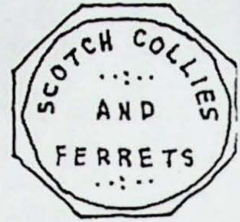
Yours truly,

Melvin Reiter

Melvin Reiter #114

Enclosure

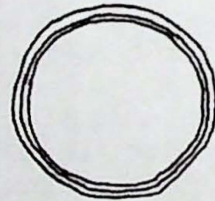
The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm / good for / 1 / quart
Scotch collies / and / ferrets
(octagonal aluminum 28 mm.) (R7)



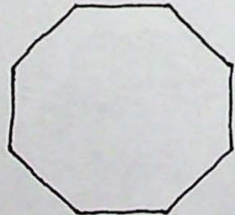
The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm / good for / 1 / pint
Scotch collies / and / ferrets
(round aluminum 25 mm.) (R9)



The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm / good for / 1 / pint
Blank with struck border
(round brass 25 mm.) (R9)



The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm / good for / 1 / quart
Blank
(octagonal aluminum 27 mm.) (R7)



A NEW CATALOGUE COVERS ALL CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS

A review by Jerry Remick, FCNRS, CATC #202

"A COMPENDIUM OF CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS" 1st edition, 2002, compiled by Serge Pelletier with valuations and editing by Ray Desjardins, catalogues all Canadian municipal trade tokens in all metals, from the first token in 1958 through those issued in 2002. Municipal trade notes are not catalogued. The first edition of this new catalogue was published by Eligi Consultants Inc. In October 2002 at \$9.95 retail.

Ray Desjardins, Canada's most prominent and knowledgeable dealer in Canadian municipal trade tokens did the valuations for the tokens listed in this "Compendium". Ray has been a dealer in Canadian municipal trade tokens since 1979. Ray was aided by prominent collectors of Canadian municipal trade tokens.

Jean-Guy Cote published an annual catalogue on Canadian municipal trade tokens from 1982 until 2000. He no longer publishes this catalogue.

The authors spent over a year putting their catalogue of Canadian municipal trade tokens together. There have been many changes in valuations. Some tokens, once considered to be scarce, are now known to be common and visa-versa.

New metals have been added for some tokens.

Serge Pelletier has researched every token listed to insure that it is a municipal trade token.

"About 1600 different Canadian municipal trade tokens, from 25 to 43 mm in diameter, are listed with 95% valued at \$20 or less" Ray Desjardins informed me. Die varieties are catalogued.

The 5 ½ by 8 ½ inch booklet is bound with a wire spiral binding, so it lies open on a table. The catalogue consists of a forward, an introduction, the main listing and a detailed index for a total of 116 pages. Pieces are presented alphabetically by province and then alphabetically by municipality within each province. The following information is given for each token: municipality, catalogue number (SP#), denomination, year, brief description of obverse, brief description of reverse, any additional information, metal, quantity minted and value.

The 2002 edition of "A COMPENDIUM OF CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS" is available postpaid with taxes included for \$13.16 (\$9.95 U.S. for U.S. residents) from Bonavita Ltd., Attn. Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Ottawa, Ontario K2H 7V1, phone (613)823-3844, fax (613)825-3092 and E-mail ray@eligi.ca. Visas and Mastercard accepted. Dealer discount on 5 or more copies.

Ray's web site, www.eligi.ca/bonavita features a display of Canadian municipal trade tokens, Ray's price lists of municipal tokens and medals for sale and publications of Eligi Consultants Inc.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

JACK P. SAUCHENKO, 13559 - 124 A AVE., EDMONTON,
ALBERTA, T5L 3B4

e-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net

Web Page: <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/>

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

ALBERTA

JASPER ISSUES A 2002 SOUVENIR \$2.00 TOKEN

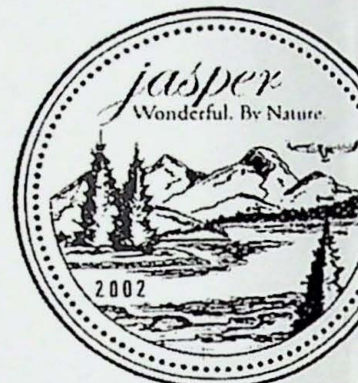
Jasper Tourism and Commerce, P.O. Box 98, Jasper, AB
T0E 1E0 Ph. (780) 852-3858 and Fax (780) 852-4932

Jasper Tourism and Commerce has issued the Jasper 2002
dated \$2.00 token.

The reverse side of the token shows a Rocky Mountain
scene that one may see in the park. Three pine trees ,
part of a lake and the Rocky Mountains in back.

The obverse side of the token features "Jasper" the bear
the official mascot for Jasper Tourism and Commerce.

Lawrence Medalllic Art struck 10,000 2002 dated Souvenir
Two Dollar tokens on 33 mm, milled edge nickel bonded
steel blanks and 10 in pure silver



2002 ST. ALBERT \$3 TOKEN

Juke Box Saturday Night of St. Albert commemorated their
Classic Car Show accompanied by vintage rock 'n'roll
music of the 1950's and 1960's with a \$3.00 token.

The obverse side of the token shows a convertible car
with \$3/Rock'n/August/ShBoom!/Festival of Cars & Music.

The reverse side of the token shows a rear fender fine
with Rock'n August/St. Albert.

Tom Doerksen, Creative Director at the Ad Center in
Edmonton, designed both sides of the token.

The token was struck on 33 mm blanks in the following
metals, with mintages in brackets: nickel-bonded-steel
(850), Commercial bronze (50), nickel-silver (50) and
gold plated (50).



BRITISH COLUMBIA

VILLAGE OF ZEBALLOS ISSUES 2002 \$5.00 TOKEN

Attn. Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station H,
Nepean, ON K2H 7V1, Ph. (613) 823-3844,
Fax (613) 825-3092 E-mail < ray@eligi.ca >.
Visa & MasterCard accepted...

The Village of Zeballos has issued a 2002 \$5.00 token to
mark the 50 years of their incorporation in 2002 as a
village.

The obverse side of the token shows a prospector panning
for gold, which is also the Village's logo.

The reverse side of the token shows the head and one paw
of a bear drawn in the style of the local Nuchatlaht
Indian band.



Local artist Vince Smith drew the bear and Roland Shanks designed the token.

The 895 \$5 tokens were struck on 32 mm plain edge, bimetallic blanks, cupronickel in the center surrounded by aluminum-bronze and about 3 mm thick.

The 2002 token was also struck in the following metals with mintage of the metal following: commercial bronze 35 pieces, nickel-silver 35 pieces and gold plated 35 pieces.



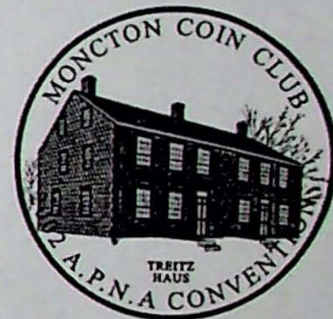
NEW BRUNSWICK

A.P.N.A. 2002 CONVENTION MEDAL

Moncton Coin Club, P.O. Box 54, Moncton, N.B., E1C 8R9
The Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association (A.P.N.A.)
Convention is being held in Moncton this fall.

The one side of the medal shows the A.P.N.A. crest.
The other side shows the oldest building in Moncton
built around 1775.

Geoffrey Bell designed the obverse side of the metal.
Pressed Metal Products, struck the medals on 38 mm
blanks in the following metals with mintages: copper 50
pieces, silver plated 50 pieces and gold plated 50
pieces.



ONTARIO

BRACEBRIDGE 2000 TOKENS WITH SECRET MINT MARKING

2000 2000 \$2.00 Bracebridge nickel-bonded-steel tokens
were struck with a vertical thinner line in the center
of the bridge.

QUEBEC

CANADIAN DESTROYER TO BE SUNK FOR AMATEUR DIVERS

The Society of Article Reefs of the Quebec Estuary,
situated in Sainte-Luce-sur-Mer, PQ, has issued a 2002
dated medallion to mark the would be sinking of the
Canadian Destroyer Nipigon for divers to explore.

The profit of the sale of the medal will be used by
R.A.E.Q. for future endeavors.

The one side of the medal shows the Canadian destroyer
Nipigon and names the town Sainte-Luce-Sur-Mer.

The other side shows the logo of R.A.E.Q. a sinking
ship/Quebec 2002 Canada.

Pressed Metal Products struck the medal on 38 mm blanks
with the mintage following: Antique copper 500 pieces,
antique silver plated copper 500 pieces.



PERSONAL DIES FOR CHRISTMAS MEDALS

Ten year old Isabelle Wirz of Ontario won the contest for the best obverse design for a 38 mm 2002 Christmas medal.

The Christmas medal shows a snowman dressed up for Christmas, Christmas tree, candy cane etc. A great Christmas scene.

With this metal, the Seasons Greeting die and the Meilleurs/Voeux (Best Wishes) die gives three dies for making personal Christmas medals.

Pressed Metal Products, 505 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1C8 Ph. (866) 922-5500 Fax (604) 255-8789 E-mail < info@pressedmetal.net > can supply more information.

Jerry Remick paid for the 2002 Christmas die. The dies are available free of charge for any one to use.



2002 TROIS PISTOLES \$3 TOKEN

Le Centre de Développement Économique et Touristique des Basques, with headquarters in the municipality of Trois-Pistoles has issued a 2002 dated \$3.00 municipal token.

The obverse side shows a clock tower with The University of Western Ontario printed below.

The reverse side of the token represents what a gold 3 pistole coin may have looked like.

Serge Pelletier designed the token.

The 2002 \$3.00 token was struck on 32 mm, plain edge, 3 mm thick bimetallic blanks, consisting of 20 mm of cupro-nickel surrounded by 6 mm of aluminum-bronze.

SASKATCHEWAN

OXBOW ISSUES A 2004 \$5.00 TOKEN

The Town of Oxbow has issued a 2004 dated \$5.00 municipal trade token to commemorate the centennial year of their incorporation as a town, which is in 2004.

The obverse side of the token shows the Lady II, a flat bottomed boat that takes visitors for a tour along the Souris River.

The reverse side shows the head of an ox, with yoke, surrounded by a wreath of leaves.

The token was struck on a bimetallic blank with a cupronickel core of 20 mm and a 6 mm ring of aluminum-bronze. The token was also struck on the following blanks: commercial bronze 35 pieces, nickel-silver 35 pieces and 35 pieces were gold plated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

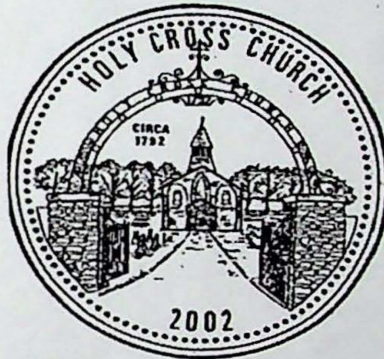
LEBANON/MARION COUNTY ROTARY CLUB ISSUES 2002 Medal

The Lebanon/Marion County Rotary Club of Lebanon, has issued a 2002, 33 mm nickel bonded steel medal. The profit from this medal will be used by the Club to fund their projects.

The obverse side of the medal shows a frontal view of Holy Cross Catholic Church through the gates.

The reverse side of the medal depicts 3 images of Marion County main industries; tobacco plant, whiskey barrel and manufacturing building.

Lawrence Medallie Art struck 2000 medals on 33 mm, milled edge, nickel bonded steel blanks and from this made 50 each of the following plated medals: antique copper plated, antique silver plated and gold plated.



Classified ad page: This is a free service for members

Now available - 2001 edition of "Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba" This is a spiral bound descriptive listing (no illustrations) containing hundreds of new listings. Available for \$20.00 post-paid from Jim Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

Numismatically Oxford - This is a 58 page numismatic listing of various businesses in Oxford County, Ontario and the tokens and medals they used. A brief history is given for each business and there are many illustrations of the tokens, medals and some of the businesses. It is available from the author, Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ontario, N5R 6A1 @ \$10.00 plus \$2.25 postage to Canadian addresses and \$9.00 postpaid US funds to all other addresses.

Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills compiled by Ken Palmer and revised in 2001 available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1 for \$12.50 plus 2.05 postage to C.A.T.C. members at Canadian addresses. The price for US members is \$11.15 in US funds postpaid.

Wanted for my personal collection: Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc., etc.). Also medals of all types (agricultural, school, athletic, exhibition, religious, etc.). Will purchase or trade. Contact: Chris Faulkner, 1460 Merivale Road, Box 78085, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2E 1B1.

For Sale: Canadian Municipal medallions, trade tokens, coin club medals. 100's to choose from: Write - Jeff Fournier, 19 Galahad Crt., North Bay, ON P1A 4H6

Buying Newfoundland tokens and counter-stamped coins. Paying \$60.00 each for Tokens: All 3 Nfld communion tokens; Grand River Pulp & Lumber, Gillisport, Labrador; James Murphy & Sons, Placentia, Nfld; Job Bros. & Co. Ltd., Blanc Sablon, Nfld. Counterstamps on Nfld coins: Gushue; Smallwood Boot & Shoe; R. Watson; J.B. Brown (also on U.S. and Canadian coins); No; Dr. Page; B.W. Gross; E.V. Kelly, Bell Island, Nfld. (Also on Canadian coins).

We are paying full trends for the 1858 sailing ship and 1860 Fishery Rights tokens; \$15.00 each for Communion tokens from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P.E.I., and \$10.00 each from elsewhere in Canada. \$4.00 each for pre-1970 Masonic pennies; and \$4.00 each for pre-1970 encased pennies. Please ship for immediate payment. John O'Mara, 22 Carroll Dr., Mt. Pearl, Nfld., Canada. A1N 3B1. (709)745-7217.

For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at stockley@total.net . Thanks. Richard Stockley.

2002 dated medallions to mark the would be sinking of the Canadian Destroyer, Nipigon, for divers to explore are available from R.A.E.Q., 22 route de Fleuve Ouest, P.O. Box 126, Sainte-Luce-Sur-Mer, Quebec G0K 1P0 @ \$20.00 each postpaid.

Moncton Coin Club has a three metal set of their A.P.N.A. 2002 Convention medals in a box at \$45.00 plus \$5.00 postage. Single medals may be sold later so send your order early to the club. Moncton Coin Club, P.O. Box 54, Moncton, NB, E1C 8R9.

Lebanon/Marion County Rotary Club P.O. Box 471, Lebanon, KY 40033, ph. (270)692-3079 has available their 2002 medal as follows: NBS \$3.00 US, antique copper plated NBS \$8.00 US, antique silver plated NBS \$10.00 US, and gold plated NBS \$12.00 US. Please add \$1.00 postage for each three metals ordered. Back issues are available for 1997 through 2001 at the following prices: NBS \$3.00 US, copper plated \$6.00 US, antique silver plated NBS \$8.00 US, and gold plated NBS \$10.00 US plus \$1.00 US postage for every 3 metals ordered.

Pure Silver Christmas Medals and Ingots Silver Town offers eighteen, 2002 dated, pure silver Christmas medals, four pure silver Christmas ingots and one pure silver Hanukkah medal at \$10.95 US each, plus \$6 US postage per order. The silver medals and ingots are available enameled at \$19.95 US each. With the silver token or ingot is a free gift box and capsular ornament capsule in a red velvet pouch. Their free 40 page catalog has photos of all enameled medals and ingots in colour, as well as pure silver medals. Contact Silver Town, P.O. Box 424, Winchester, Indiana 47394, Ph. (765) 584-7481 and (800) 788-7481 and Fax (765) 584-1246. Engraving the reverse side costs 20c per letter.

Bonavita Ltd., Attn. Ray Desjaradins, P.O. Box 11447, station H, Nepean, Ontario K2H 7V1 Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092 and E-mail ray@eligi.ca. Visa & mastercard accepted.

The 2002 St. Albert \$3.00 token is available from Ray as follows: (Canadians should add GST or HST and Ontario residents an additional 8% PST): Nickel bonded steel \$5.00 each, commercial bronze \$10.50 each, nickel-silver \$14.50 each, and gold plated at \$17.00. Back issues of the 2001 token are also available postpaid as follows: commercial bronze \$7.50 each, nickel-silver \$14.50 each, bimetallic \$18.00 each.

The Village of Zeballos 2002 \$5 tokens are available at the following postpaid prices. (GST, HST and PST for Ontario residents apply) bimetallic \$8.50 each, commercial bronze \$9.50 each, nickel-silver \$10.50 each, and gold plated \$12.50 each. These are available from Ray at above address. Ray has also issued a 30 page auction list available free.

Bracebridge, Ontario 2000 tokens with secret mint mark are available from Ray at \$22.50 each.

2002 Christmas Medals with Isabelle Wirz's prize winning obverse design are available from Ray at \$7.00 each plus GST for all Canadian residents and 8% PST for Ontario residents.

2002 Trois Pistoles \$3 token is available at the following prices. (Canadians should add GST or HST and Ontario residents an additional 8% PST) from Ray :- bimetallic 1,500 struck \$5.25 each, antique copper 125 struck \$12.50 each and gold plated 125 struck \$15.50 each.

Oxbow Sask 2004 \$5 Token is available from Ray postpaid as follows: (Canadians add GST, HST and Ontario residents another 8% PST) bimetallic \$7.50 each, commercial bronze \$13.50 each, nickel-silver \$13.50 each, and gold-plated \$15.50 each.

Jasper Tourism and Commerce, P. O. Box 98, Jasper, AB, T0E 1E0, ph. (870) 852-3858 and Fax (780) 852-4932 have available their 2002 token in nickel bonded steel at \$4.00 postpaid and in pure silver at \$77.00 each postpaid.

2003 Dues

Dues for the year 2003 are payable now. Please remit early to our secretary-treasurer, Gord Nichols. Remember, still only \$15.00 per year to Canadian addresses. Outside of Canada please remit in U.S. funds.

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All of us from the C.A.T.C. wish everyone a very happy Christmas and a great New Year.

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